

OWEN & MOORE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
No. 47 Franklin Street.

We call the attention of Housekeepers to our line of
NICE FRESH SPICES,
CLOVES, CINNAMON, ALLSPICE, GINGER,
MACE, NUTMEG, CAYENNE PEPPER, CELERY SEED,
BLACK PEPPER, MUSTARD SEED.

Best Baking Powders, Flavoring Extracts,
Lemon and Vanilla, and sell them cheaper than can be found elsewhere. We keep a
large assortment of

PATENT MEDICINES,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
CIGARS AND SNUFF,
PERFUMERY, all the finest odors,
TOILET SOAPS,
POCKET KNIVES AND RAZORS.

We keep
White Lead, Oil, Turpentine, Ready Mixed Paints, Varnishes
and Brushes.

We are Manufacturers Agents for
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.
It will pay you to call on us.

Owen & Moore.

Lockert & Reynolds

Are now offering everything in the way of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PAPER, TABLETS, INKS, PENS, PENCILS, RULERS, &c.,
at lowest market prices, and invite every one to call and lay in a
supply of

SCHOOL STATIONERY AND BOOKS.
It has been our aim to supply ourselves with goods, both attractive and de-
sirable, in this line, and having selected from some of the largest stores in the
country, can secure our friends that we will give them **BEST GOODS AT
LOWEST PRICES.** Respectfully,

LOCKERT & REYNOLDS.

August 16, 1884.

**IT'S THE TIME**

To buy Shoes, Slippers, Hats, &c. at Your Own Prices.

A Big Reduction,To make Room for our
FALL STOCK!

We have yet in stock some nice durable goods in Gents' Ladies' and Chil-
dren's Low Shoes and Slippers, Gents' Straw Hats and Underwear that we are
clearing out at cost, or less.

Our FALL GOODS will soon be coming in; then come and see the finest
and most stylish shoes for Ladies' and Children's, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing
Goods for Gents' wear, ever seen in this market.

THE RAMBLER SHIRT

Still Leads, because of its being the best fitted, best material, and never tears
down the back.—All for \$1.00.

BOWLING & WILLSON.**SMOKE****"PIPE OF PEACE"**

PURE OLD CLARKSVILLE SMOKING TOBACCO.

Unadulterated, containing the natural flavor of the leaf. Lovers
of the weed who wish a pure article should for the "PIPE
OF PEACE," manufactured by E. B. ROSS, Clarksville, Tenn.

Put up in Attractive Style and will sell!

Correspondence and orders from jobbers and wholesale dealers solicited.

DRUGS! DRUGS!**S. B. STEWART,**

29 Franklin Street,

(Stand formerly occupied by McCauley & Co.)

Has on hand a complete stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Patent
Medicines, Shoulder Braces, Trusses,
Sponges, Brushes, Chamomile Skins,
Perfumery, Fine Soaps, &c.

Special attention will be given to the Compounding of Medicines,
and a careful and competent Prescriptionist will be in attendance at
all hours.

March 18, 1884—**S. B. STEWART.****BLANK BOOKS**

Of Every Description

Made to Order at this Office.

Boots, Boots, Boots! COME

The Indianapolis Sentinel on the
Answers in the Libel
Suit.

Presentation of Facts that is Absolutely Con-
clusive.

On the 8th day of August the Sentinel
published the report which for
years has been current, that James
G. Blaine betrayed the woman
whom he afterward married, and
that he only married her when com-
pelled thereto. On the 14th of Aug-
ust James G. Blaine telegraphed an
order for a libel suit against the
Sentinel, in which (referring to the
publication just cited) he said: "The
story is utterly and abominably
false in every statement and in every
implication."

There was but one construction to
be placed upon that statement; it
was intended to be understood as a
denial of any and every part of the
reports against him. It was intended
to make the public believe that
there was not a shadow either upon
his ante-nuptial relations with the
woman or upon his nuptials. It was,
by plainest implication, an asser-
tion that his marriage had been
unclouded, legal, in advance of any
contamination and free from the
slightest irregularity. Both in es-
sence and in form his marriage was
to be held to have been the most
straightforward, open and
above-board, honorable and imma-
culate rite which society, the laws and
the church prescribe for the celebra-
tion of the marriage. Between the
lines of Mr. Blaine's telegram.
For the reports against him to be
utterly and abominably false in every
statement and in every implication.
Mr. Blaine's marriage must
have been free from irregularity,
and any irregularity in it convicts
Mr. Blaine of falsehood.

The secret marriage in Pittsburg
on the 29th of March, 1851, and the
birth of a child in less than three
months thereafter, were facts which
Mr. Blaine did not expect would
confound him when he ordered the
libel suit. His sweeping assertion
of "false in every statement and in
every implication" was made under
a mistaken belief that the reports
he so branded could not be proven
true. He had been no "dead head"
in the enterprise of freeing himself
from entangling evidence. He had
enjoined secrecy upon the two wit-
nesses to his marriage at Pittsburg;
the pages recording the marriages
for 1851 have been turned up, and
the record book left by the minister,
now deceased, who performed the
ceremony; the court records of his
libel suit against the Portland Ar-
gus in 1857 have recently disappeared,
and the year date on the tomb-
stone of the child, born within three
months after the marriage, was
effaced shortly after Mr. Blaine's
nomination at Chicago. So, there
being apparently no record obtain-
able of the date of his marriage, or
the birth of his first child, James
G. Blaine flattered himself as being
beyond the reach of exposure of ly-
ing. It was under the lead of this
impression that he telegraphed him-
self into court to gull the voters of
the country and to frighten the peo-
ple from further discussing the reports
concerning him.

But, anon, Mr. Blaine discovered
that he had reckoned without his
host in bringing the libel suit. Con-
trary to the assurances of Indianapolis
advisers, the Sentinel did not fall
before his plan of assault. He fur-
ther discovered that, despite his ef-
forts to silence and destroy evidence,
the Sentinel had volumes of it and
of the most damaging character. He
discovered that when adduced would
show him to be an atrocious liar
and despicable villain. It was only
when Mr. Blaine discovered this
that he decided to make the confession
which, view it in whatever light
one chooses, he has been led like
a Hessian when said "the
story is utterly and abominably
false in every statement and in
every implication."

Mr. Blaine has confessed truthfully
to the dates of his Pittsburg mar-
riage and the birth of the child
Shawwood, but he has done so only
because he knew the Sentinel has
evidence of both. It is not the vol-
untary statement of a courageous
man, but the forced confession of a
coward when driven to the wall.
He has not, however, confessed to
the falsehood with which he has
tempted to deceive the witnesses to
his skulking marriage nor to his
statement to others that he was not
willing to marry her. He has not
confessed to the scandal which he
permitted to run and to let him
him in Kentucky against the honor
of the woman whom he now tells
he so much loved even then. He
has not confessed to having refused
to accompany her to her home after
the Pittsburg marriage, leaving her
to go alone and without any evi-
dence of marriage that might vindicate
her honor, to confront the scandal
which rose up against her and
bowed her down. These and other
facts Mr. Blaine omitted from his
confession.

Being forced by a knowledge of
the Sentinel's evidence to admit a
marriage less than three months be-
fore the birth of the child, it was
necessary for Mr. Blaine to invent
some story upon which he might
hope to float off of the gulf his libel
suit had plunged him into. With-
out some craft of new design to
catch on to, it was all apparent that
he must ever plow. Proven a mar-
riage in March and a baby born in
June of the same year, and the sell
he had hoisted, painted: "The story
is utterly and abominably false in
every statement and in every im-
plication," was swept away. But
Mr. Blaine is the peer of any Jack
tar that ever plowed the water at
reeling and tacking, or in spinning
yarns. He has already boarded his
newly invented shallop, and we
have examined it carefully, both in
its design and construction. Our
nautical opinion concerning it is
that it's too tight in the poop. It
might have been fairly safe in calm
calm, but it will not weather search-
ing winds. Unflattering to his
manhood and honor as was the
Pittsburg marriage, it was a safer
one to tie to than this Kentucky
one—because the Pittsburg marriage
did actually occur.

Of this secret marriage claimed to
have taken place in Kentucky, the
most charitable view of it for Mr.
Blaine is the view that it never did
take place. If, out of no other reas-
on than charity for him, we must
say that Mr. Blaine affirmed falsely
when affirming that he and Harriet
Stanwood were ever married in
Kentucky.

Who was Jas. G. Blaine when in
Kentucky in June of 1850?
He was a Professor in a literary

institution there, and had resided
two years at Georgetown, the county
seat, within a stone's throw of the
Clerk's office, and surrounded by
attorneys thoroughly versed in the
law of the State. If Mr. Blaine had
come into Kentucky one day and
had been married the next there
might have been some excuse for
his youthful ardor and ignorance;
but under the facts that he himself
admitted, and under the facts that
the mock marriage, which he pre-
tends to give an account of, at
Georgetown, Ky., in 1850, if it ever
occurred, was a deliberate attempt
planned to betray his victim. He
must have known that such a cer-
emony was wholly void and illegal,
and only a purpose to deceive the
lady whom he pretended to have
espoused. No minister or magis-
trate or other officer in Geor-
getown, Ky., would have dared to of-
ficiate on such an occasion without
a license issued according to law.
And the chances of such license or
of any such officer or clergyman
would have thrown not only suspi-
cion but utter lawlessness upon such
proceedings. The minds of any
one except the lady, unacquainted
with legal and necessary forms,
far away from her friends and pro-
tectors.

It is certain that there was no
clergyman, magistrate, or other offi-
cer at such a marriage. Mr. Blaine
used in his letter to Phelps the
stereotyped phrase, "Married in the
sight of God," terms which have
been used by every seducer in civil-
ized life, and which are said to be
kept standing in type by the pub-
lishers of obscene literature as an
excuse for adultery. We have only
to pity for the victim. No words of
reproach for her. She was not
"The daughter of a hundred years."
She was not even a daughter of Ken-
tucky; between the seducer and
such spoil stood the avenger, and
death would have been the penalty
for the offense. She was poor,
fatherless, far from home and kin-
dred, a stranger in a strange land,
the easy prey of one who had
seduced her womanly confidence, and
object for his purpose, deceived by a
false marriage and placed in a dis-
honored position.

We repeat that the most charita-
ble view of this Kentucky marriage
story is to hold that Blaine has only
invented for his present political
purposes. But whether we would so
or not, we are compelled to the con-
clusion that no such marriage ever
occurred.

In the first place, under the laws
of that Commonwealth, there could
have been none such. The statutes
of Kentucky provided in 1850 and
have provided ever since against it.
We quote from the laws upon mar-
riages:

Section 1. Marriage is prohibited
and declared void when not solemn-
ized or contracted in the presence of
an authorized person or society.

Sec. 13. Marriages shall be solem-
nized by the following persons only:

1. Ministers of the gospel or
priests of any denomination in regu-
lar communion with any religious
society.

Sec. 9. No minister or priest shall
solemnize a marriage until he has
obtained license therefor from the
County Court of the county where
he resides, upon satisfying the Court
that he is a man of good moral
character and in regular commu-
nion with his religious society, and
upon giving covenant to the Com-
monwealth as witness, that he will
violate the law of the State concern-
ing marriage. The parties to such
covenant may for breach thereof be
fined, or imprisoned for a term not
exceeding \$2,000.

Sec. 10. No marriage shall be
solemnized without a license there-
for, issued by the Clerk of the
County Court. It shall only issue
from the Clerk of the county where
the female usually resides.

Sec. 14. If any person shall solem-
nize a marriage without such li-
cense or without being authorized
by law, he shall be fined, or im-
prisoned not less than one or more
than twelve months, and fined
not more than \$1,000.

Sec. 15. If any person not author-
ized shall solemnize a marriage un-
der pretense of having authority, he
shall be confined in the penitentiary
not exceeding three months.

Such were the laws of Kentucky
when, in June 1850, Mr. Blaine says
he solemnized a marriage in his na-
tive State of Pennsylvania. A per-
fectly legal form of marriage. Does
Mr. Blaine mean to say that he
solemnized a marriage in Kentucky
in violation of the laws of that
State? Was there any person au-
thorized to solemnize marriage who
would not have told Mr. Blaine
(supposing the brilliant Major and
sacred Professor to be honest) the
importance of it, that a marriage without
a license was invalid, void? But
is it not doing violence to Mr.
Blaine's acknowledged intelligence
even from boyhood, to suppose that
he was uninformed on so simple a
proposition that either a license, a
minister or priest, or a society was
needed to make a marriage legal
to legal matrimony? A well-bred
man, a college graduate, the guest of
Presidents, the intimate of a Presi-
dent in which he himself was tutor,
associating with lawyers and court
officers, a reader of books and news-
papers, and acknowledged authority
on affairs of general intelligence, for
more than two years a resident
of Kentucky, is it not taking a good
deal of credulity to believe that
James G. Blaine did not know that
without a license, minister or
officer there could be no marriage?

In his letter to Phelps Mr. Blaine
says:

During the ensuing winter, I in-
duced by misgivings which were in-
creased by legal consultations, I be-
came alarmed lest doubt
might be thrown on the validity of
our marriage, by reason of non-
compliance with the laws of the
State where it occurred, for I had
learned that the laws of Kentucky
made a license, extorted by the
Clerk of the County Court, an indis-
pensable requisite of legal mar-
riage.

"During the ensuing winter"—
not until then did it occur to him
that a license was necessary to a
valid marriage. He claims this
secret marriage to have occurred in
June, 1850, and that he was in Ken-
tucky at that time. He had not
learned that he should have
procured a license to marry. At
this point a court record of the
Clerk of the County Court was
produced. The following is a copy:

Know all men by these presents,
that we, William A. McKim and
James G. Blaine, are hereunto
firmly bound to the Commonwealth
of Kentucky in the sum of \$500 cur-
rent money, for the payment of
which to be made by the said com-
monwealth we bind ourselves, our
heirs, our executors and adminis-
trators, jointly and severally, by
these presents sealed and dated this
third day of October, A. D. 1850.

The condition of the above obli-
gation is such that if there is no ju-
dicial cause to obstruct a marriage be-
tween William A. McKim and
Miss Sarah E. Stanwood, of Bour-
bon county, for which a license was
not obtained, then this obligation

shall be void, or else in full force.
Witness my hand and seal this third
day of October, 1850.

James G. Blaine.
Sarah E. Stanwood was a sister of
Harriet Blaine, became betrothed
with McKim for procuring the li-
cense. This was October 8, only
three months after Blaine's preten-
ded marriage with what Mr. Blaine
thought he and McKim were giving
bond for? He didn't think it was
to procure a license; not until he was
during the ensuing winter, did he
learn that the laws of Kentucky
made a license an indispensable
requisite of legal marriage. Poor
innocent Mr. Blaine! Poor ignorant
Prof. Blaine!

What a gentleman that when
Blaine joined in making that bond
on the 3d of October he did not
know a license was indispensable to
the marriage! Even admitting that
the stupid donkey he pleaded him-
self to have been on the 30th of
June, he surely was enlightened
on that subject on the 3d of October.
Did he make haste to amend his
blunder? If he had had the mar-
riage he pretends, and been as an-
xious as he is now to have the girl
"indissolubly" bound to him, would
he not have instantly had McKim
join him in a bond for a license for
the marriage? Even admitting that
he had had any marriage, however
secret and however wanting in tech-
nical legal requisites, would he not
have a conversation and salvation
of the past and fear for the future. He
catches at the idea that this regret
which is in almost every man's
soul, is a selfish sorrow for the conse-
quences of his crime is true repentance.
He is perhaps encouraged in this view
by the many anxious very great dis-
covery and changes:

Changes of a Century.
The nineteenth century has wit-
nessed many and very great discov-
eries and changes:

Steel pens were introduced for use
in 1803.

About 1840 the first express busi-
ness was established.

The first successful trial of a respi-
rator took place in 1833.

The anthracite coal business is
said to have begun in 1820.

In 1836 the patent for the inven-
tion of machines were granted.

In 1840 the first sewing machine,
a patent for the first sewing machine,
in 1813 the streets of London were
for the first time lighted with gas.

In 1809 Fulton took out his first
patent for the invention of a steam-
boat.

The first successful method of mak-
ing vulcanized India rubber was
patented in 1829.

The first application to
practical use of gas for illumination
was made in 1802.

In 1806 wooden clocks began to be
made by machinery. This ushered
the era of cheap clocks.

About the year 1833 the first rail-
road of considerable length in the
United States was constructed.

The first steamship which made
regular trips across the Atlantic
Ocean were the *Sirius* and *Great
Western* in 1839.

In 1730 there were only twenty-
five post offices in the whole coun-
try, and up to 1837 the rate of post-
age was 25 cents for a letter sent
over 400 miles.

In 1813 there was built in Wal-
tham, Mass., a mill, believed to
have been the first in the world in
which combined all the require-
ments for making finished cloth
from the raw cotton.

England coming to her senses on the
Working People's Rights.

The British Quarterly Review, a
great leader of public opinion says:

"The people begin to comprehend
that, even in 1840, no man dreamt
of asking for the right to vote, and
now have it, Sir Robert Peel was
quite confident that the world would
follow our example, and upon that
basis he built his policy. He was
not a secretist; he was a statesman.
It can scarcely be doubted that Sir
Robert Peel and Mr. Cobden, if they
could see us as we are, would be
glad to take just and moderate
measures for the protection of native
industries, but they would not, per-
haps, be so difficult, for the conversion
was sudden, and it was effected in a
moment. It is for England to be
gratified a little longer, for the
League or the friends, subscribed for
his private purse from first to last
of his career, and he was a man
that kindled him difficult for a
man to change his point of view.
The operations of a day, for whom
nothing is more common than to
prize the subject with more un-
derstanding. They have a great
deal of the progress made by En-
gland under free trade, but a thou-
sand and newspapers, books and other
sources of information, make it
impossible for the United States to
make much greater progress under
protection. If there is a good argu-
ment on one side, there is just as
good an argument on the other."

The Boston Herald says: "Mr.
Blaine's plaintive declaration in his
letter of April 16, 1876, that certain
persons and papers were trying to
sland him, and that he was being
slandered before the Cincinnati con-
vention, reads well. Mr. Proctor
Kestel told him his face on that
point during the memorable debate
in the House of Representatives on
June 6, 1876. The gentleman in-
sulted Mr. Kestel, and Mr. Kestel
set the purpose of the Judiciary
committee to do something or other
that may, peradventure, prevent
him from receiving the nomination
at the coming convention at Cin-
cinnati. I beg the gentleman to
understand that, so far as I am
concerned, I am not a man of
any of my colleagues are concerned,
we are perfectly willing that he
shall receive that nomination. In
the pending campaign we cannot
defeat the gentleman from Maine
God knows our case is hopeless—
entirely so. If he does receive
the nomination and is elected in the
face of all the facts, all we can say
is may the Lord have mercy on the
American people."

Don't Look Like a Weak.

"When a man is going down hill
everybody is ready to give him a
kick." Yes, that is so. It is said,
but natural. Why, many a man
and woman, seeking employment,
would have, get it if they had
been so tall and gray. Cleanly
perfumed, not a dye. A great im-
provement over any similar propo-
sition, and sold at the low price of
60c.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers and
others whose occupation gives them
but little exercise, should use Car-
ter's Little Liver Pills for torpid
bowels and biliousness. One is a
dose.

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Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers